total capacity of about 1220, these institutes conduct various regular and short-term courses for women trainees.

(b) Number of women workers as on March 1, 1989 in the public and private sectors was 21.9 lakhs and 13.6 lakhs respectively as per the survey (provisional figures) conducted under ■> the Employment Market Information Programme of the Ministry of Labour,

**Landless agricultural labourers**

771. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the measures Government hive taken to bring the vast unorganised landless agricultural labour into an organised labour fold?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI PABAN SING GHATOWAR): Agricultural Labour is, by and large, unorganised and is not represented by Trade Unions etc. However, during the Course of last two decades a number of organisations, both registered Trade Unions and Voluntary Organisations have made various efforts to organise rural work force in various States of the Country. Some of these organisations of rural workers have been recognised by Government and participated in seminars, discussions, programmes organised by the Government.

Various steps in this regard are de-railed below:

**Workers Education Scheme**

The scheme was launched through the .Central Board of Workers Education established in 1958. The same has now become a regular feature of the Board and aims at creating awareness amongst rural poor, developing their .organisation and seeking benefit of various welfare and legislative measures. The Scheme covers landless labourers, agricultural workers, marginal farmers, etc. One of the objectives of the W.E.P. is of help emergence of leadership among workers themselves and it is proposed to intensify leadership development programme of the Board during the 8th Five Year Plan (1992—97).

**National Institute of Rural Development**

The National Institute of Rural Development at Hyderabad is an autonomous body. One important dimention of its work is to offer specialised services in organising training programmes and conducting research studies.

**Plan Scheme for Organising Rural Workers**

The Scheme was launched with the Sixth Plan to educate rural workers regarding their rights and duties, motivate them for organising themselves in the shape of trade unions and to educate rural workers about Co-operatives, plans and programmes of the Government etc., to give knowledge about labour laws, to assist workers education scheme etc. With the end of Seventli Plan the Scheme has been dovetailed to the Scheme for the beneficiaries Of Anti-Poverty Programme of the Ministry of Rural Development

**Labour Laws**

Various labour laws like Minimum Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, F.qual Remunerations Act etc.- are equally applicable to organised and unorganised labour.

**Unemployed registered with employment exchanges ,**

772. PROF. SAURIN BHATTA-CHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER, be pleased to state:"

(a) what is the number of unemploy ed as per the live register of Employ ment Jixchanges- all over the country, taking further, into account the workers who have been rendered jobless because of the c'lture, lock oar etc. of about 1.5 lakh industrial units, big medium and small, all oyer the romitiy;

(b) whether Government have any mechanism to compute the cases of those tmemployed who have not been able . Jo register their, names with Employment Exchanges and if so, the details thereof; and